

C. I. O. and A. F. of L. Bodies Call Out: Stop Dies!

Labor unions throughout the country for several years have been campaigning for the discontinuance of the un-American Dies Committee which has and continues to serve the fascists at home and abroad by disrupting national unity.

A typical protest from Baltimore labor is the demand for discontinuance of the Dies Committee in a legislative program just adopted by the executive board of the Maryland and District of Columbia CIO Council.

The Miami AFL Central Labor Union this week unanimously passed a resolution demanding that the Dies Committee be dissolved and that all further funds be discontinued.

The AFL body asked Congress "to use every effort to defeat the continuation of the Dies Committee for their unprincipled and unfounded attacks on the trade unions and their officials." The central labor union resolution brands Dies as a hindrance to the war effort.

NEW NAZI DEMAGOGY
by William Z. Foster
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM-FASCISM

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NEW BATTLE RAGES FOR SOLOMONS; STALINGRAD WIPES OUT LAST NAZIS

Two Leningrad Fighters Here
SEE PAGE 4 FOR STORY



Dies Smears All America

AN EDITORIAL

IT HAS happened within 24 hours! As recently as Monday the Daily Worker published the devastating indictment by the National Lawyers Guild against the Dies Inquisition. Before another day had passed, the charges of the Guild had been confirmed by the headman of the Inquisition himself.

On the floor of the House of Representatives, Tuesday, Martin Dies dared to declare that the bitter battle of America for survival against the Axis powers is not so "important" as the Hitlerite witch-hunting which he is carrying on. Thus did he disclose the shamefully subversive viewpoint which dominates the work of his committee—a viewpoint which arms and aids Hitler by spreading discord and suspicion among the American people.

On the floor of the House, Martin Dies also said that anti-Semitism is not such a bad thing after all, that fascism is not inevitably linked up with anti-Semitism.

The truth is that anti-Semitism is one of the certain marks of the fascist. The truth is that anti-Semitism is one of the chief devices employed by Hitler for creating division and defeat among the masses. The truth is that the blatant anti-Semites in America are precisely those who were linked up with Hitlerism and Hitlerite activity for the downfall of the nation.

But Martin Dies is not on speaking terms with the truth. He and his committee spurn the truth. For they and he are the spokesmen for those who conceal and defend the fascists, as he did so shamelessly before the House of Representatives on Tuesday.

Dies has always shouted "reds" in approved Nazi style as the excuse for the disruptive work of his committee. Now he classifies all New Dealers as "reds" under the new-fledged title of "bureaucracy." But to make the confusion worse confounded—the inevitable tactic of the fascist—Dies mixes up his New Deal "bureaucrat" with fascism and Nazism as well, so that no one will easily discover the real germ-carriers of subversion.

With pain and shame, the nation noted on Tuesday that a number of Congressmen who know better actually applauded such seditious sentiments as those uttered by Dies.

But a majority of the Congressmen can be brought back to a course of courage and patriotism. The pressure of the people, if properly exercised, can make them see the light on this Dies Inquisition.

Tuesday's performance by the head-inquisitor only makes it more obligatory that the people write their Congressmen, telling them to vote against the Cox resolution which would give new life to the Dies Committee.

Help the unity of America!

Urge your organization, whether trade union or fraternal, to ask to be heard by the House Rules Committee against the Cox resolution.

Do not allow another two years of such subversion to be purchased by your default!

Dies Doctors Speech for The Record

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — Rep. Martin Dies has "doctored" the Congressional Record to eliminate the most damaging and revealing statements he made on the House floor yesterday.

In the speech Dies actually delivered on the floor, he whitewashed anti-Semitism. He criticized those who he said had demanded that "this person or that person be branded as pro-fascist or pro-Nazi simply because he expressed anti-Jewish views."

Dies changed this in the final "corrected" copy which he submitted to the Congressional Record to read "intolerant views." At another point he changed one of his references, changing the need for investigating "anti-Jewish views" to "conservative" views.

BACKTRACKS ON SPEECH

At the start of his speech, Dies said that he believed the war against what he called "bureaucracy" was "more important" than the military struggle against the Axis.

Apparently realizing that this was a terribly vulnerable statement for him to make, he changed this to read "of almost equal importance."

This is one of Dies' old tricks—to make intolerant and defeatist statements on the floor and then change the Congressional Record so that these statements appear relatively innocuous.

The Daily Worker's account yesterday of what Dies said yesterday was based not only on what his correspondent heard Dies say but on a careful check with the transcript of his speech sent up to the House press gallery by the official stenographer.

Jewish Leader Assails Dies' Anti-Semitism

Max Perlow, acting president of the Jewish People's Committee, yesterday pointed to anti-Semitic diatribes made on the floor of Congress by Martin Dies as new evidence of the need for immediate dissolution of the Dies Committee. Mr. Perlow, a national vice-president of the United Furniture Workers of America and manager of its Local 76B, cited the Texas Representative's Wednesday speech in the House as further proof of Dies' efforts to aid the enemies of America.

In his speech, Dies defended the persecutors of the Jewish and flung the comment: "There is no law against a man being anti-Semitic." "Then they say 'Fascist,' what do they mean?" Dies shouted. "Most of them mean people who have expressed anti-Semitic views. But that is not fascism. For fascism was not anti-Semitic."

"Congressman Martin Dies reached a new low in the anti-war, anti-administration and anti-Semitic speech he made Monday in the House of Representatives," Mr. Perlow said.

"He indicates by this speech that there is only one just and true war and that is the one he and his cohorts in and out of Congress are conducting against the administration and the win-the-war forces."

"The work of Martin Dies has

(Continued on Page 4)

Pro-Fascists Like Rickenbacker Line

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker's unwarranted attacks on the loyalty of American workers were hailed here by the notorious pro-fascist Gerald K. Smith, who is organizing an America First Party rally for Rickenbacker on Feb. 7.

Proth at the mouth because labor leaders, like CIO President Philip Murray and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, have answered Rickenbacker's slanders against war workers, Smith boasted that the flier was "one of the original organizers of the America First Committee."

In answer to Rickenbacker's anti-union recent attacks, Murray said: "I honor Capt. Rickenbacker for the things he has done, but I deplore the things he said. They were harsh, unkind, untrue and wholly unjustified. They were either predicated on misinformation or on misunderstanding. I ask the Lord to forgive him, for he knows what he does."

Labor leaders throughout the country have felt that Rickenbacker, president of the Eastern Airlines, is helping the National Association of Manufacturers in smearing labor's contribution to the war. They have invited him for discussions where he would learn some-



GERALD K. SMITH

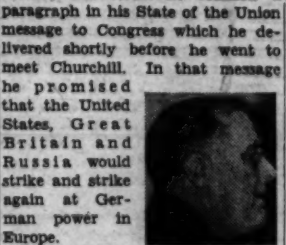
thing about the problems of war production and labor relations but all invitations have been ignored. His most recent attack on unions was made yesterday at the Adver-

(Continued on Page 5)

Casablanca Vow Repeated by FDR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt today re-emphasized that his North African conference with Prime Minister Churchill was designed to form plans for complete victory over the Axis.

Meeting reporters at his first press conference since his return, Mr. Roosevelt recalled a paragraph in his State of the Union message to Congress which he delivered shortly before he went to meet Churchill. In that message



President Roosevelt

he promised that the United States, Great Britain and Russia would strike and strike again at German power in Europe.

It was in fulfillment of that statement, the President said, that he and Churchill and their respective military and naval commanders worked at Casablanca and reached an unanimous agreement aimed at "unconditional surrender" of the Axis powers.

(Continued on Page 4)

Both Sides Suffer Heavy Casualties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP).—The Navy announced tonight the Japanese are making a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomon area and that both sides have suffered losses in a series of air-naval actions.

Text of Navy communique, No. 269:

"South Pacific:
"1.—During the last several days there have been a number of surface and air actions between U. S. and Japanese forces in the Solomon area."

"2.—The increased activity on the part of the Japanese indicates a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomon area."

"3.—Both U. S. and Japanese forces have suffered some losses. To reveal, at this time, details of these engagements would endanger the success of our future operations in this area."

A Navy spokesman, commenting on Japanese claims that they had sunk two of our battleships and three cruisers and had damaged another battleship and a cruiser, said:

"The Japanese claims of U. S. losses are grossly exaggerated and their own losses are understated."

The Japanese had said their only losses were 10 planes. The Navy's communique did not locate the scene of action. The Japanese, who announced on Monday that an air-sea battle was in progress, said that the action was west of Rennell Island. This is approximately 180 miles south of Guadalcanal.

Yanks Hammer Foe in Tunisia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Feb. 2 (UP).—An American column has routed the German garrison at Sene in forays on three sectors of the mid-Tunisian front where the Allies are hammering against Axis positions holding the coastal corridor. It was announced tonight.

(A Cairo communique reported that British Eighth Army big guns were dueling with Axis rear guard artillery west of Zuara in the Libyan-Tunisian frontier area as Marshal Erwin Rommel's main

(Continued on Page 6)

Flower of Nazi Army Destroyed

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Feb. 3 (UP).—The Battle of Stalingrad, one of the greatest of the war, ended dramatically yesterday when the Red Army crushed the last desperate German resistance amidst the ruins of the proud Russian bastion on the Volga, it was announced officially today.

"On Feb. 2, 1943, the historic Battle of Stalingrad ended in complete victory for our troops," a special Soviet communique said, signaling the extermination of a German army of 330,000 men.

Thus the guns fell silent at Stalingrad for the first time since Adolf Hitler hurled a siege army

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UP).—The Army Journal, Red Star, cited statements today of German generals that the flower of Adolf Hitler's army was lost in the battle of Stalingrad. Many units consisted exclusively of officers, and the bulk of the annihilated divisions comprised elite Prussian units and many veteran members of the Nazi Party.

Premier Joseph Stalin personally conceived and directed the Stalingrad operations, Red Star said. He selected the site of the original breakthrough which on Nov. 23 trapped 330,000 Germans, and perfected the plan for annihilation of the vast army, the newspaper reported.

against the namesake city of Premier Joseph Stalin on Aug. 26, their final thunder sounding a requiem to the biggest military sacrifice in history.

"On Feb. 2 our troops of the Don Front completed the liquidation of German fascist troops encircled in the area of Stalingrad," the special bulletin said.

"Our troops broke the resistance of the enemy encircled in the north part of Stalingrad and compelled him to lay down his arms. The last nest of enemy resistance in the Stalingrad area was quelled."

TAKE 45,000 IN 2 DAYS

The avenging Russians captured 45,000 prisoners in the last two days of the crumbling German defiance against the inevitable, the High Command reported. Altogether since Soviets launched the final assault against the trapped Nazi legions on Jan. 10 they rounded up 91,000 captives, it added.

Lieut. Gen. Karl Strecker, commander of the 11th German Army Corps in charge of the operations north of Stalingrad, was taken yes-

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FOR ALL THE FACTS, from all the world...

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HERBERT'S DECENCY FRONT
America's Lovells find a camouflage.
APPEARING FRIDAY

Watch for
LINCOLN and LABOR
How our war president of '31 dealt with the workers of that day!

By ELIZABETH LAWSON
COMING FEB. 12TH

Read the Daily Worker Every Day

Another German-Held Railroad Gone

By a Veteran Commander

THE capture of Svatovo by the Red Army is a very important step in the systematic campaign of tearing up the German communications in the region north of the Donetz Basin.

On the War Fronts

One after another the following trunk lines have been wrested from enemy hands: the line Voronezh-Millerovo-Kamenak (when Rososh was captured in December), the line Kastornaya-Voroshilovgrad (when Valuiki was captured in late January) and now the line Kursk-Voroshilovgrad (with the capture of Svatovo on Feb. 1).

Thus the entire nexus of German communications on the southern front has been made dependent on the junction at Kharkov, and there is little doubt that a bottleneck has been created (this means that a German train can move from the Orel and Kursk fronts to the Rostov front, for instance, ONLY by passing through Kharkov).

THE first of these lines is in full Soviet use from Moscow down to Kamenak (it's about time the N. Y. Times changed its map pattern and let the Soviets have the junction of Liski which they have held for a long, long time). The second line is not in use yet, the enemy-held strong point of Stary Oskol still holding out. The third line, of course, has only been cut and the Red Army so far holds a small section.

In the Northern Caucasus the following strategic picture seems to emerge from the latest moves: the entire German Army Group of probably 20 or 25 divisions might be split into three sections by the Soviet move toward Bataisk on the Lower Don from the east (Zernovoy is only 33 miles east of Bataisk, and Bataisk is only six miles south of Rostov, across the Don); by a move from Yegorlyk to Kuchchevka and Staro-Minskaya, and by a third move from Vysselki to Timoshevskaya. It is conceivable that these objectives could be accomplished within a week. Such a maneuver, if possible, would create three pockets of complete encirclements, with three "Dunkirks" in prospect for the Germans using the ports of Azov, Yeysk, Akhtari, Temriuk, Anapa and Novorossiisk.

IN TUNISIA small scale land action has developed along the Gafsa-Sfax operational direction, American troops having raided a small village and withdrawn after "accomplishing their task."

Nothing of real importance occurred on the other fronts.

(Finnish sidelights: Reichsmarshal Goering said in his speech that the Red Army had "displayed ineptitude and weakness in the Finnish war purposely" to fool Germany. The Finns got terribly mad. They felt that, having been licked in that war, they were entitled to more consideration. And having got mad, they became entangled and stepped on each other's tongues, figuratively speaking. The Newspaper Sanomat writes that "the Russians concentrated against Finland 1,500,000 men." At the same time former Foreign Minister Eriko gave the same figure. But Finnish military observer Major Peltsara in the same Sanomat said that "the Russian had massed forty to fifty divisions against Finland." Well, forty to fifty divisions is about 600,000-750,000 men, NOT a million and a half. The Major seems to agree with the figures given by Capt. Kourneko in "Russia's Fighting Forces," at least very nearly.)

'World Learned About Russia at Stalingrad--'

(Reprinted from the Jan. 28 issue of the Chicago Sun)

155 DAYS AT STALINGRAD
Soviet forces have lifted the siege of Stalingrad after 155 days of the bitterest struggle this war has seen. Their magnificent victory will live as one of the great events of human history.

The rest of the world learned something about the Russian people at Stalingrad. There amid blood and ruins the Russians came through an ordeal which few peoples have been able to withstand. They proved that they possess not only military strength and skill in the mass, but, as individuals, a fierce and uncompromising resistance to conquest.

This hard core of unconquerable will is a thing of the spirit. It goes beyond love of home and country, beyond the possession of material things, beyond obedience to a central authority. It shows us how hollow was the popular belief that Fascism and Communism were simply two versions of the same thing. The vital difference was that Fascism represented conquest of the individual by the state, while Communism kept intact reservoirs of individual strength.

We in this country believe that the Communist solution of economic problems is not for us. But we cannot fail to recognize the universal nature of the spirit which enabled Russia to resist aggression. It is the same spirit which kept the British fighting, which saves China from defeat, which has seen America through its darkest hours, and which in the end will banish Fascism from the earth.

Say Darlan Was Seized by DeGaullists

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Revelations from two secret letters, received here early in January by the Fighting French delegation in Washington, told the story of how 400 de Gaulle patriots in Algiers prepared the way for the Allied operations on the night of Nov. 7, arresting many Vichy men, including the late Admiral Darlan.

After the armistice between Lieut.-Gen. Eisenhower and Darlan, the Fighting French spokesman said, the de Gaulle patriots were themselves arrested, and control of Algiers turned over to the Vichy men, whose SOI, the fascist legion, is still patrolling the city. The letters from North Africa, received here Jan. 3 and 4, bore the names of responsible persons whose identity was not disclosed for fear of reprisals.

JAIL DE GAULLISTS

The de Gaulle patriots who prepared the way for the American landing are still in jail, despite President Roosevelt's assurances of last November. The Communist deputies are in the maison carree (the blockhouse), at Algiers, says the Fighting French document.

"All the Vichy officials, without exception, resumed their functions," the letters said and "all military communications are controlled by friends of the Axis."

"At Oran, the letter says, 'Gen. Boissac, the very man who ordered' the troops to fire on the Allies on Nov. 8, is ruling in company with the prefect Boujard, and they are posting known pro-Axis people in all the Allied military services. The mobilization of the French Army is being sabotaged, and often volunteers for this army are sent home by Vichy officials."

The letters also say that among the many Algerians arrested on Dec. 29 allegedly for complicity in the Darlan assassination, and for attempts on the lives of General Henri Giraud and the State Department adviser, Robert Murphy, were the same patriots who had prepared the way for the Allies the night of Nov. 7.

Venezuelans Demand Native Oil Control

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CARACAS, Venezuela (By Air Mail).—More than 50,000 persons gathered at Caracas, Venezuela, on Jan. 17th in a demonstration of support to the President of the Republic, General Gaspar Medina Angarita, for his policy regarding foreign-owned oil companies.

This was the biggest mass demonstration in the life of the country, participated in by people from all walks of life—workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, newspapermen, merchants, industrialists, men and women, young and old.

President Medina Angarita addressed the gathering, expressing cordial thanks to the members of the committee responsible. He informed the huge crowd that work in drawing up the law to establish precise relations between the oil companies and Venezuela is progressing.

The President was enthusiastically applauded several times during his speech when he referred to his policy of raising the just demand that Venezuela has the right to exploit its own rich sub-soil.

Banners carried by various organizations carried such slogans as: "Not one drop of oil for Hitler," and "Those who negotiate with the oil companies must be men who have the confidence of the people."

Argentine Patriot Freed from Jail

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 2 (ICN).—Release from prison of Prof. Rodolfo Ghioldi, editor of La Hora, leading anti-fascist newspaper of this country, was made public today.

He had been detained for some weeks by executive order, and only last week returned from the province of Cordoba where the prison is.

During the entire period of his detention, the Ministry of the Interior was continually besieged by protests on Ghioldi's behalf from hundreds of popular organizations and trade unions, and from many individual political and trade union leaders.

It was the Minister of the Interior, Miguel Calacali, who finally arranged Ghioldi's release.

The popular La Hora editor was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd when he arrived at the railroad station.

Meanwhile, La Hora is again threatened with a one-day suspension by the federal police because of recent pro-United Nations declarations.

ROOSEVELT AND VARGAS MEET ABOARD U.S. WARSHIP



FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE aboard a United States destroyer in the Potengi River Harbor at Natal, Brazil, President Roosevelt and President Getulio Vargas of Brazil were photographed on the warship's deck with Harry Hopkins, special assistant to the president (left), and Jefferson Caffery, U. S. Ambassador to Brazil (right). Officers in rear were not identified. This is an official U. S. Navy photo from OWL.

ON WAY HOME FROM AFRICA



SITTING IN ONE OF THE SIDE SEATS in the clipper plane flying back from Casablanca are President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins. Directly behind them are Lt. George Fox (left), Navy Medical Corps, and Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Surgeon General of the U. S. Navy. Secret service men and other members of the President's party surround the chief executive. This is an official U. S. Navy photo.

Retreating Nazis Cut Down By Soviet Guerrilla Group

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—The Soviet guerrillas are keeping pace with the Red Army in the successful offensive now going on. For months they have been cutting German communications, wrecking transport, ports, and blowing up bridges. They merge with the Red Army units as the latter approach the German strongholds.

Here is the story of a partisan detachment under command of Yegor Osichenko, operating in the Rostov region.

For a long time the guerrillas had planned to attack the Nazi-held village of Kolyushkin, where the Germans were particularly brutal to the population.

The opportunity came. A horseman galloped up to Yegor's headquarters and told him the Red Army was coming near and the Germans were rolling back.

Yegor's "Kirov Detachment" consisted of only 90 men. But he felt sure that with the help of the villagers and of the Red Army men held prisoner in Kolyushkin, they would be able to overpower the Germans.

That night two partisans visited the village to contact the necessary people to assign jobs, and to procure police badges for the guerrillas to facilitate their entering the village. The scouts found the various sentry posts and the cottages patrolled by the Germans, and the whereabouts of their telephone lines.

ENTER VILLAGE

Next night the guerrillas entered the village from two sides and met collective farmers at points agreed on. The Germans were sleeping, playing cards, drinking; they suspected nothing. Panic broke out among them at the first rifle shot. Most of the Germans were disarmed and those who resisted were felled by guerrilla bullets.

The village was surrounded by

German-occupied territory and a punitive expedition was expected any day. Yegor sent scouts deep into the steppe and the rest of his men remained on guard day and night.

In the meantime small groups of German and Rumanians from battered divisions and headquarters routed by the Red Army began to appear in the vicinity of Kolyushkin.

On the main road they were stopped by the guerrillas. Then they began to outflank the village, moving through the steppe and ravines, but here too they were met by the inevitable guerrillas. Every such engagement resulted in the partisans' returning to the village with prisoners, and before long their number reached 70 men. On one occasion the guerrillas captured the entire headquarters of a German battalion, including 8 officers.

The weapons captured helped to arm the increasing numbers joining the ranks of the detachment, which by now had grown to 140 men.

RUMANIAN TROOPS

Then Yegor learned that in the nearby village of Segreyevka there was a Rumanian battalion armed with guns and mortars. Yegor knew the partisans alone could not break the enemy's resistance there.

Yegor sent a man to the nearest Red Army unit—with a request for one or two tanks. The man returned with two tanks and 15 Tommy guns. Then they waited till the first streak of dawn.

The tanks rushed into the attack, followed the partisans and by the entire population of the village. Young boys, old collective farmers, women, some with guns and others with big sticks, surged forward despite the enemy's artillery and machine-gun fire. The tanks pierced the defenses of the Rumanians; their caterpillars crushed the guns, crews and silenced the machineguns.

Jumping into the trenches which

the Rumanians had hastily dug in the snow, the guerrillas made short work of the enemy soldiers. One hundred and twenty soldiers and officers were killed in this engagement, and 350 taken prisoner.

A few days later, when the main Red Army forces got there the village of Kolyushkin was already theirs.

9 Months in Hiding, Nuns Flee by Sub

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 (UP).

Four nuns, who hid from Japanese soldiers for nine months on Bougainville Island, said today that they had escaped with 25 other persons in a U. S. submarine which surfaced five miles from shore and flashed a signal in the night.

The submarine was sent to their aid by Admiral William F. Halsey, Allied Commander in the South Pacific, and completed its daring rescue mission on New Year's day.

The nuns, stranded when the Japanese occupied Bougainville in the Solomon Islands, said they escaped "under the noses of the Japanese."

When the submarine surfaced five miles from shore, unable to proceed further because of coral reefs, the natives manned two outrigger canoes and took the 29 refugees part of the way to the sub. They completed the journey in rubber boats, and the natives returned to the island.

"We got away none too soon," Sister Isabelle said. "We later learned that the Japanese apparently having found out about our plans, reached our embarkation point two and one-half hours after we left. We escaped only with the clothing on our back."

American Sub Rescues 29 From Japanese

AUCKLAND, Feb. 3 (UP).—An American submarine brought 29 persons to New Zealand today after their rescue from a South Pacific Island where they had escaped from the Japanese.

Those rescued included 17 Catholic missionary sisters, three children and nine others who had been summoned to a secret coastal rendezvous and got away three hours before the enemy arrived.

One middle-aged couple had crawled for 20 hours through a sodden mountainous jungle to reach the submarine.

Soviets Show How Iran Kept Freedom

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—The treaty of alliance signed a year ago between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and Iran has been an important part of "the successful struggle against predatory Hitler imperialism," said Pravda yesterday in an article observing the treaty's anniversary.

"The conclusion of this treaty was dedicated by the entire situation which developed in connection with the war against Hitler Germany," the paper said. "In accordance with the plans of Hitler imperialism, Iran, lying on the route to India, was to be converted into a vassal state of Hitler Germany and used as a springboard for military operations against the USSR and Great Britain."

"Iran's independence was menaced by the greatest danger. But the Iranian people realized the full significance of this threat. With the aid of the USSR and Great Britain they entered the path of struggle against Hitler aggression, the path of further consolidation of friendly relations with the USSR and Great Britain in the struggle against Hitler."

British Press Doubts Value in African Policy

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Comments on the North African crisis, from the liberal British press, made public here yesterday by the Fighting French Information Service, emphasize that the presence of Vichy politicians in Algiers still blocks DeGaulle-Giraud unity.

Henry Stone, correspondent for the News-Chronicle writes that:

"General DeGaulle has come back very pleased indeed with his many long talks with President Roosevelt, whom he found most understanding of the French situation—although I believe that their views on certain means did not always coincide."

"On the other hand, talks with Giraud have not so far resulted in the complete union of all Fighting French forces which both sides heartily desire but is still made difficult by the maintenance of the Vichy political atmosphere in North African high circles."

"There is to be a permanent contact between the Fighting French and Giraud's army—a Giraud mission will be established in London, while DeGaulle will send representatives to Giraud's Headquarters at Algiers. Their exchange will be on purely military questions."

MORE NEEDED FOR UNITY

"The News-Chronicle also editorializes that 'the meeting of the two French leaders is very welcome. Nothing is more important for a solution of the North African problem or for the rehabilitation of French morale than that unity should be achieved on the prime purpose of fighting and defeating the invader.'"

"But it will take more than an exchange of salutes under august patronage to bring that unity about."

The Manchester Guardian, leading British liberal paper is quoted as follows:

"It would appear that so far as the administration of North Africa is concerned General Giraud has his own ideas and he either does not think that the regime should be changed or is not in a position to make the changes which General DeGaulle regards as necessary for a political fusion between North Africa and Fighting France."

"General DeGaulle has demanded the repudiation of Vichy and the return to a republican regime as the primary conditions for French unity. Nevertheless, at the Casablanca talks the valuable first steps have been taken and it is for these leaders as French patriots to keep the aim of unity always in sight."

The London Daily Herald, organ of the Labor Party, considers some progress was made but strikes a sober note:

"... neither Mr. Roosevelt nor the Premier was responsible for the optimistic reports which have been circulated. Nor has General Giraud or General DeGaulle allowed it to be thought that a magic formula would suddenly be found."

"What has been gained is General DeGaulle's and General Giraud's agreement on the end to be achieved—the liberation of France and the total defeat of the enemy; and that they agree also that 'the union in war of all Frenchmen' is the means to that end."

"It is difficult to see how that union can become fully effective while in Algeria politicians, who willingly collaborated with the Germans, continue to hold office."

"General DeGaulle and General Giraud face a task which will tax their wisdom to the utmost."

Don't Plagerize!

Not even unwittingly. When you quote from the DAILY WORKER, admit it openly.

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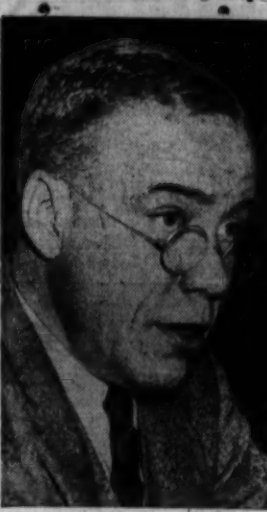
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At Rubber Inquiry



UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR Robert P. Patterson told the joint House Naval and Military Affairs Committee in Washington that the army wants the government to regulate some 7,000,000 of the 27,000,000 automobiles in the nation. He said that this suggestion had been made to William Jefferson Davis, administrator of the rubber administrator hadn't acted on it.

Results of Sub Drive By Sections

Subscription Sunday is over in New York City. Aside from the number of subscriptions obtained (1,350) this huge mobilization has provided a needed push to other districts all over the country.

Philadelphia reports the organization of a Subscription Week—starting Jan. 31—modeled after New York's highly successful drive. All leading members of the Philadelphia Party Organization are participating and the slogan—at least one sub per member—is expected to net The Worker a substantial increase in subscriptions in the Quaker City.

New Jersey's Communist Party leadership quickly saw the possibilities of Subscription Sunday and have announced a state-wide Subscription week closely following the New York City model.

The following are the section by section listing of subscriptions obtained in New York City:

Section	Subscriptions
N. Y. 1 and 2	25
2-5	25
6-9	25
10-13	25
14-17	25
18-21	25
22-25	25
26-29	25
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1102-1105	25
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1114-1117	25
1118-1121	25
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Rankin Does His Bit for Japan With 'Race War' Propaganda

"White supremacy" Rep. Rankin (D., Miss.) has just handed Tokyo propagandists free of charge another juicy item for their anti-United States activity in China and India.

Rankin—who has never been elected by the adult voting population of his Mississippi district since a poll tax robs most of its inhabitants of the right to vote—has announced that he will demand that the Casablanca decision to hit Hitler be changed to "hit Japan first."

Military observers have been expecting that friends of fascism would raise just such a slogan at

this time to save Hitler from the onslaught planned against him at Casablanca.

But the Rankin "hit Japan first" propaganda—echoed also in the Hearst press—actually helps Japan by turning the war against the Axis into a "race war."

Rankin told the Hearst press yesterday that "white civilization" is in danger from "the Japanese race."

In this "racial theory," borrowed from Berlin and Tokyo, Rep. Rankin not only insults the Negro people of America and their fighting sons in the U. S. armed forces; he also would turn over to Japan the

nearly billion darker peoples in India, China and the Far East who are potential or actual allies of the United States.

Rankin's "hit Japan first" turns out to be valuable help to the Axis—both sides of it, in Europe and in Japan.

Rankin's ravings in favor of "white civilization" and the poll tax have long been notorious. It seems that he has been conducting in Congress the same kind of "race war" which the Japanese say they are conducting against us. In any case, Rankin's propaganda is dangerous to the safety of the United States.

City Council Protests Jim Crow in SPARS

The City Council yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor and the Board of Estimate to restore special investigators to the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the Police Department and add to the probation officer personnel of the Children's Court as a means of combating increasing child delinquency.

Also adopted was a resolution of Councilman A. Clayton Powell calling on the mayor, the Board of Estimate and the Board of Higher Education to bring pressure on Navy officials to permit Negro women to enlist in the SPARS, women's branch of the Coast Guard.

Hunter College buildings, owned by the city, have been leased to the Coast Guard as a SPAR training center. Inasmuch as persons of all nationalities pay taxes for the upkeep of the Hunter College buildings, the resolution says, the city should insist that no racial discrimination should be permitted there.

The Council also received a report from Comptroller McGoldrick estimating that budgetary accruals would amount to only \$2,950,000 by June and urging the councilmen to defer action on legislation to increase wages of low-paid city employees.

CONSIDERABLE DEBATE

The child delinquency resolution was adopted only after considerable debate and numerous roll calls on a minority report by Councilman Meyer Goldberger, which was not accepted because it was considered merely a repetition of the majority report on child delinquency.

The report urged the mayor to set up a special committee to study the war-time child delinquency problem.

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, said that the city should seek federal funds under the Lanham Act for maintenance of nurseries to care for children of mothers in war industry.

He criticized the mayor and members of his staff for accepting a decision that New York is not a war industry center and is therefore not entitled to the money. "We've got to accept New York City as a war industry city," he said, pointing out that hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers are working directly in war plants and war industry.

CACCHIONE SPEAKS

Earlier in the meeting, during a debate on three measures asking for improved subway facilities, Cacchione charged that the city had no overall transit plan to relieve transit overcrowding.

He argued that the city should follow the example of Los Angeles and Bridgeport, Conn., and get agreement on staggering working hours and thus spread the transit load more evenly.

Cacchione has a resolution in committee calling for study leading to adoption of such a plan.

Vice-Chairman Sharkey, while not commenting on the Cacchione resolution, said he agreed with Cacchione and added that the transportation system "is bogging down."

Jewish Leader Assails Dies Anti-Semitism

By Oakley Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

long been a disgrace to the United States Congress and a thorn in the side of the American people. He has become an expert in the use of the Hitlerian technique of dividing the American people on racial and religious grounds and thereby weakening the war effort.

OPPOSED TO FDR

"His speech is a clear indication that he is in complete disagreement with President Roosevelt's demand for total victory over the Axis and their unconditional surrender," said Martin Dies has his way, politics as usual will be the order of the day in the 78th Congress. It has been revealed in the past that Congressman Dies maintained connections with fascists and anti-Semites.

"The newest statement, disseminating fascism from anti-Semitism only further evidence of his efforts to aid the enemies of America. Congressman Dies is a menace to national unity and a hindrance to the war effort. His further activities should be curtailed by the Representatives of the American people in Congress."

Soviet Woman Ship Officer and Seaman In New York Tell of War at Sea and Land

By Oakley Johnson

Twenty-seven-year-old Valentina Orlikova and 28-year-old Mikhail Ivanov, two young Soviet seamen spending a few days between trips in the big city of New York, were surprised and entertained by the constant flashing of two dozen photographers' flashlights at the Hotel Commodore yesterday noon.

"Help! Save me!" squealed tiny Valentina in Russian, in mock alarm, laughing and starting to run aside. But Mikhail and a photographer pulled her back, and the picture-taking went on, with Valentina smiling as photographically as a movie star.

This all happened under the auspices of Russian War Relief, 11 E. 35th St., who were introducing the two Soviet heroes to the American press.

WOMAN SHIP OFFICER

From a strictly disciplinary point of view, Mikhail Ivanov, who is just an able-bodied seaman, shouldn't have pulled Valentina in any direction, because she is his superior officer. She is Third Mate on the Soviet merchantman now in port, and she and Mikhail are two of the crew of 70 on the ship. Incidentally, there are six other women in the Soviet crew.

Valentina looked gay and dignified in her mannish uniform, wear-

ing American nylon hose, a skirt, a coat with brass buttons and gold braid, a starched white collar and black tie—and a half-humorous, half-challenging little smile.

Valentina is just two inches less than five feet tall, and weighs a little more than 105 pounds. Black eyebrows over grey eyes and an expression that can go from port to stern indicate what is known as "ability to command."

FOUGHT AS GUERRILLA

Mikhail is of average height, and despite his Russian name, his high cheek bones and darkish complexion hint at Tartar ancestry. Somehow, his spare, almost bony frame reminds one of the five months he spent as a guerrilla fighter in the woods and swamps surrounding Leningrad.

After the photographing, the two sat down with a crowd of reporters to answer questions. Judge Anna M. Kroos, New York magistrate, chairman of the Jewish Women's Committee of Russian War Relief, sat next to Miss Orlikova.

Mr. Juril Okov, representative of the Soviet consulate here, acted as interpreter.

Once or twice Miss Orlikova tried out the English she was trying to learn.

"I have one ill-behaved boy," she said, softly, when she told a reporter

that she is married.

She has not seen the child since the summer of 1941, however. He was staying with her husband's parents near Bryansk, and that territory was overrun by the invading Germans. She hopes her baby is still alive.

To the question, "What is your maiden name?" she answered that she had preferred to keep her own name. Her husband, she said, with pride, is also a mate on another vessel. His name, she said, is Boris Suchinov, and he's a six-footer.

Last time she saw Boris was in October, when their ships came into the same harbor together. She signalled to him with flags, and they arranged to have a few hours together.

She and Boris graduated from the same college, the Leningrad Institute of Marine Engineering.

BOMBED BY NAZIS

Among the interesting incidents she told of her four years of sailing, during which she worked up from "cabin boy" to Third Mate, was the time the Nazis tried to sink the Red Cross hospital ship she was sailing, loaded with wounded Red Armymen.

They tried to bomb it, but the heavy mist made their aim poor, so they dropped mines near it. One of the mines hit the ship, but it

didn't sink. The sailors and nurses saved their precious cargo.

Valentina's fellow seaman, Mikhail Ivanov, told the press of his experiences as a guerrilla, working in small groups of from three to fifty. They worked chiefly at night, first getting the lay of the land and finding out from the peasants where the sentries and headquarters are, then attacking.

Important thing is to keep quiet, he said, so the Germans won't know you're around till you land on them.

He told how he and another guerrilla went to an occupied village to reconnoiter, and stayed for several hours in an attic. There was an S. S. detachment there, one of those Nazi outfits whose business it is to rob the peasants of everything they have.

The S. S. men had taken everything from one family except the cow, and now they said they wanted that too. The peasant woman, holding her little child by the hand, begged them not to take the cow because her child needed milk. The Nazi grinned, bashed in the infant's head with the butt of his rifle, then ran it through with his bayonet.

That night Mikhail and his fellow fighter came back with a band of guerrillas. Mikhail himself put a knife into the sentry—"It cut him up," he said—then wiped out the other Nazis.

Casablanca Vow Repeated By Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Russians would rain ton upon ton of bombs on the Germans.

STALIN REPLY

Mr. Roosevelt said he had received a reply from Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin to the communications he and Churchill sent to him concerning the conferences, but he would not disclose its details.

Asked whether the reply was in agreement with the Prime Minister and him, Mr. Roosevelt said he could not go into a discussion of Stalin's actual telegram and warned against interpreting this as meaning anything but wholehearted allied agreement on future war plans.

Asked whether he had made any plans to meet Stalin personally, Mr. Roosevelt replied smilingly that hope springs eternal.

DISCUSSES NORTH AFRICA

His discussion of the political situation in French North Africa began with the statement that he thought it was going along very well. He told his capacity-size press conference that the political problem in fact was essentially a military problem.

The President explained that he discovered, when he returned to this country, that a number of people believed that Russia and China should have been included in the conference. After stating what he described as obvious facts, the President commented that such mistakes in theory could be obviated easily by thinking things through.

Mr. Roosevelt devoted much of his discussion of his 11-day, 16,955-mile trip to the political situation in French North Africa, and expressed the belief that it was working out very well.

Mr. Roosevelt predicted there would be greater cooperation and coordination between the two French leaders and their staffs.

Asked about the status of French political prisoners in North Africa, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought all those who wanted to fight the Germans had been released except some who had committed other crimes.

A questioner cited a report that it was regarded as a crime by the Giraud administration in North Africa to support De Gaulle.

That, the President said, is an absolute lie.

Discussing the military aspects of his stop at Natal, the President said it was firmly re-emphasized to this conference that there should not be any kind of negotiated armistice in this war and that the conflict should end only with the unconditional surrender of the Axis forces.

Minor at Lenin Rally in Hartford

(Special to the Daily Worker)

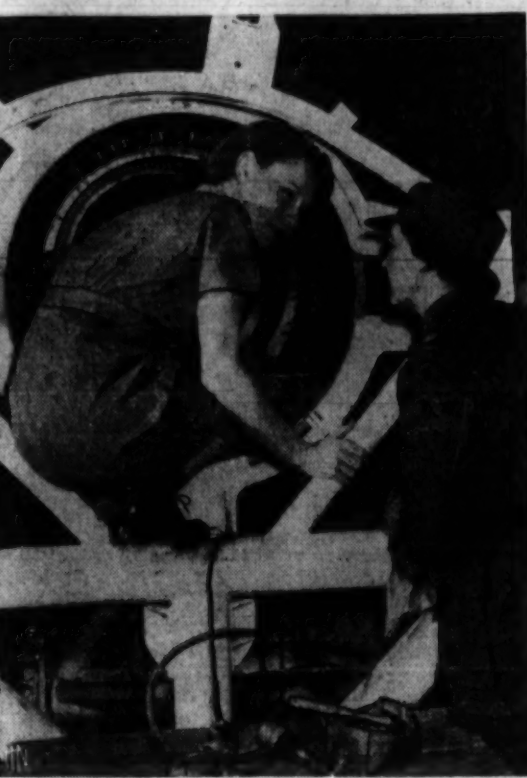
HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—Hartford's Lenin Memorial Meeting on Feb. 5, will be the largest and finest Communist rally this city has seen since Earl Browder spoke here in 1936.

Communist branches are rallying hundreds of Hartford's defense workers for the meeting to be held at the Polish National Home on 100 Governor Street at 8:15 P. M.

Robert Minor, assistant secretary of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker, taking up Lenin's heritage for the democratic people's fighting fascism today.

A special feature of the evening will be a group of dances by Anna Sokolow and her dance group, one of America's finest dance artists. She will be assisted by Richard Newman directing the People's Chorus.

LADY DILL VISITS BOEING PLANT



LADY DILL, wife of Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British Chief of Staff in Washington, visits with General Swofford, a sheet metal worker at the Wichita plant of the Boeing Airplane Company. She is particularly interested in the big part women are playing in war production.

Water Power Fight Looms in N. Y. Senate

By Sender Garlin

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—A full-dress legislative debate on the floor of the Senate looms if the bill introduced by Sen. Daniel Guttman, Brooklyn Democrat, for State control of water power resources is not reported out of the judiciary committee.

This was made clear today by Mr. Guttman, who introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to Article I of the New York State Constitution. The amendment would state that:

"The public waters of the state, including boundary waters, and the development of their water power resources for electrical or mechanical power, are hereby declared to be inalienable from the ownership, control and regulation by the people in the public interest."

Sen. Guttman's bill is part of the Poletti program legislation.

Discussion in Albany today centered for the most part on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's executive budget, presented to the Legislature last night. Republican leaders were quick to acclaim it a "victory budget" and announced the Legislature would conduct a public hearing on the fiscal plan Feb. 15.

The Dewey spending program for the fiscal year, now starting April 1, provides recommended appropriations for \$399,000,000, a reduction of \$1,900,000 under the total appropriations made by former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Legislature last year.

While a number of structural economies were effected, including chief slashes occurred in funds for state aid to unemployment relief, municipal social welfare and state aid to education.

Pointing out that Gov. Dewey's budget included a \$120,000 minimum for all state employees—a very good step, and part of our program for several years—James V. King, president of the New York District of

BUDGET BILLS

A larger number of budget bills were introduced in both the Assembly and Senate last night and today following the receipt of Governor Dewey's budget message.

Other measures proposed included:

A bill by Assemblyman Louis DeSalvo, Manhattan Democrat, providing that when a tenant whose original term of leasing shall be for one month or longer, shall hold over, tenancy "created by acceptance of rent by landlord" shall be tenancy from month to month.

A bill by Assemblyman Leo W. Breed, Onondaga Republican, provides that sexual intercourse with a person in U. S. Military Service by one infected with venereal disease shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than one and one-half and not more than three years.

A measure sponsored by Senator Charles D. Ferry, Manhattan Democrat, would increase death benefits in workmen's compensation cases for surviving wife or dependent husband.

Governor Dewey today proclaimed Wednesday as "social hygiene day."

Giraud Presides Over French Council Meeting

ALGIERS, Feb. 2 (UP).—Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud returned from the front today to preside over the first meeting of the French Imperial Council since he was selected High Commissioner of North and West Africa last Dec. 22.

'Freedom Day' Spurs War Effort

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—"The first challenge to all Americans, black and white, is to win the war," said Dr. William J. Hale, president of Tennessee A. and M. College, as American Negro leaders opened the second National Freedom Day ceremonies by laying a wreath at the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall.

This win-the-war keynote was echoed again and again as distinguished Negro and white leaders urged abolition of the poll tax and of discrimination before a Freedom Day mass meeting in the Academy of Music.

A resolution passed by the meeting, called on the President to use his influence against discrimination, and for a major voice to be given the Negro people at the peace table.

National Freedom Day is a national movement, headed by Major R. R. Wright, Philadelphia banker, to make February 1st a national holiday.

On February 1st, 78 years ago, Abraham Lincoln signed the Joint Resolution which started the 13th amendment abolishing slavery on its way to final ratification.

"President Roosevelt has got to speak out for our freedom today," said J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks.

"I believe he can do it, during this war as Lincoln did during the Civil War."

Speakers included Senator James Davis; Congressman James McGranery; Mayor Samuel J. P. Duggan, director, AAA southern division; Benjamin Hubert, president, Georgia State College; Dr. J. S. Clark, president-emeritus, southern university, Bishop Sims.

In addition to 2,500 delegates from 31 states, representatives from Ethiopia, Nigeria and Liberia attended.

"The processes of freedom are all the same," president Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce University, Ohio, told a cheering audience.

"We must win our freedom as other enslaved peoples always have won their freedom throughout history, by displaying a greater initiative on our part, and by closer cooperation with our white friends."

In scoring the poll tax as "one of the most reactionary and vicious denials of right and justice that the world has ever seen," Senator Davis said, "The fate of America is bound up in this issue. The poll tax must be destroyed by the people's will, for that will is the rock—hewn foundation of this bastion of freedom."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Stalingrad Wipes Out Last Nazi Stronghold

(Continued from Page 1)

terday with his Chief of Staff, Col. Helmuth Roekus.

On Aug. 23, 1942, the Nazi summer offensive, which had begun early in July, penetrated to the outskirts of Stalingrad.

From that date until the Soviet counter-offensive began on Nov. 19—a period of almost four months—there took place history's fiercest fight, the Battle for Stalingrad.

[Street by street, block by block, house by house, even floor by floor, the heroic Stalingrad defenders fought back the mechanized might of Hitler's biggest tank armies run by his choicest troops, while Stukas dive-bombed overhead.]

The labor leader added that no remedy for this problem exists except the adjustment of their wages upward.

Mr. King said that a delegation will be on hand to present the point of view of state employees at the budget hearing set by the Legislature for Feb. 15.

Since the final assault was launched against the trapped Germans on Jan. 19 when they refused an ultimatum to surrender, the High Command said, mountainous stores of equipment have fallen into Soviet hands.

It included 750 planes, 1,550 tanks, 6,700 guns, 1,463 trench mortars, 8,135 machine guns, 90,000 rifles, 61,102 trucks, 7,369 motorcycles, 408 tractors, haulage tractors and caterpillar trucks, 320 radio stations, three armored trains, 56 locomotives, 1,125 freight cars, 235 stores of ammunition and arms, and large quantities of other war equipment.

"This is the result of one of the greatest battles in the history of wars," the special communique concluded.

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UP).—Fast-moving Red Armies drove within artillery range of Rostov today, hammering forward toward Kharkov in the Ukraine, and converged from three directions on Krasnodar, the biggest city of the North Caucasus.

As Soviet troops struck up the Salak railroad toward Rostov from captured Zernovoy and Verbiud, 42 miles below the Caucasus gateway city, other forces were moving up within 56 miles of Kursk, key bastion above Kharkov, from north-east and southeast, and reaching for Kupiansk, below the Ukrainian stronghold.

Continuing the mopup at Stalingrad, Soviet assault forces wiped out several German garrisons isolated in the northern factory area.

MOP UP IN KUBAN

Rapidly mopping up the Kuban valley, Gen. Ivan V. Tulenev's army of the Caucasus struck for Krasnodar, great agricultural and rail center and site of a big German air base. Krasnodar is the junction of four railroads linking Rostov, Stalingrad and the Black Sea ports, west and south. The closest reported Soviet advance was 36 miles to the northeast, where Ust-Labinskaya was captured.

Dispatches from Stalingrad reported the cessation of all resistance except tiny, isolated groups of the once mighty German siege Army. Red Star said thousands of corpses littered the streets and thousands more ghostlike prisoners still were emerging from cellars and dugouts to surrender.

Vargas' Son Dies Of Paralysis

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 2 (UP).—Getulio Vargas, Jr., 23, the youngest son of President Vargas of Brazil, died at Sao Paulo at 1:13 P. M. today of what was described as a modified type of infantile paralysis. He had been ill only a week.

Young Vargas was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied industrial chemistry.

Midwest CIO Hails Casablanca Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Eight hundred cheering delegates to the CIO War Labor Conference yesterday pledged full support to the 1943 European offensive agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca. Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, the principal

What 7,000 At Shipyards 'Eat'—Soup and Pie

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2.—More than 7,000 shipyard workers at the L. A. Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corp. in San Pedro had nothing to eat one day this week but soup and pie, declared Walter S. Pollard, Jr., national representative of the Marine and Shipyard Workers (CIO) in a letter to U. S. food Administrator Claude Wickard.

The solitary cafeteria on Terminal Island, added Mr. Pollard, which is patronized by 5,300 workers at the Bethlehem Steel Shipyard, threatens to close due to inability to get meat or substitutes.

To focus attention on the food shortage, CIO newscaster Tom Van Dyke offered this challenge on the "DAILY BREAD" broadcast of the L. A. Industrial Union Council:

"Try and buy a steak in your market, just try. . . But if you want to know where you can get a thick, juicy cut, smothered in mushrooms, you can get it anytime in any high priced restaurant or deluxe hotel.

"Unfortunately, war-workers don't patronize the Biltmore and the Lyman. Usher Gulch (which) has no meat, or a few scraps cuts—is mere ore."

At the Lockheed and Vega plants, eating conditions are also deplorable, reveals the American Argonaut, publication of Lodge 727. "The hot-dog stands of 'Usher Gulch' on Empire Avenue are as bad as the leased eating places within the Lockheed or Vega plants."

Sub-lodge J (727) together with the Victory Women's organization made a special study of this problem, and offer a constructive suggestion. They propose that non-profit cafeteria be set up at both Lockheed and Vega.

Employer responsibility for this situation was recognized by Carlton B. Tibbets, chairman of the City Defense Council's Production Committee, who warned: "Management is responsible for protecting war production from lowered efficiency from malnutrition."

Mr. Tibbets urged employers to survey the eating habits of their employees and conduct a nutritional campaign, at the same time investigating eating places adjacent to the plants.

What FEPC Would Have Heard—IF

By Eugene Gordon

Willard S. Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO, has just issued a statement covering testimony he had intended giving at hearings on railroad discrimination against Negro workers. Those hearings, which were to be conducted by the Fair Employment Practice Committee, beginning Jan. 25, were arbitrarily postponed by Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

Mr. Townsend is a Negro. The union he heads embraces principally dining car waiters, Pullman laundry workers, Pullman shop workers, Red Caps, station attendants and train porters. Mr. Townsend's statement shows him to be intimately acquainted with all the other kinds of work Negroes are restricted through discrimination by railroads. He avoids the growing tendency in some quarters to place responsibility for discrimination equally on the railroad brotherhoods and on the railroad management. He shows why responsibility rests chiefly on railroad management.

BLAMES LINES

Progressive union leaders and thinkers, "without reservation," condemn the anti-Negro clauses in constitutions of most Railroad Brotherhoods, Mr. Townsend declares. He does not believe, however, that those "illy-white" provisions are the actual causes of discrimination. "After all, railroad employers have hired 91 per cent white workers and 9 per cent Negro workers and carefully segregated the Negro workers into the 17 least desirable occupations out of 123," he said. "The Brotherhoods do not have the closed shop—it is forbidden by law in the railroad industry—and if the railroads were not the prime movers in their discrimination, they would be free to hire qualified Negro workers."

Mr. Townsend believes that the discriminatory clauses in the Brotherhoods' constitutions "are basically a reflection of the railroads' position." He says he knows that "among the members and even officers of at least several of the Brotherhoods, there is considerable sentiment against these clauses."

"If once the railroads ended their discrimination, the Brotherhoods would soon follow suit," according to Mr. Townsend, who added: "I do

not mean to condone their clauses. In my mind there can be no possible excuse for a color bar in any labor union. But I want to isolate the real cause and put the blame there."

JIM CROW AGREEMENTS

The president of the United Transport Service Employees of America says that in the South the railroads have made a series of agreements "which put their discrimination squarely down on paper." There being a number of Negro firemen in the South, the railroads have agreed in writing to cease hiring them and to hire only white firemen "until at least 55 per cent or more of the firemen are white."

Mr. Townsend quotes one such agreement, signed by the general superintendent in behalf of the Florida East Coast Railway Co., to whom the UTSEA has protested that it violates the Railway Labor Act. That agreement, Mr. Townsend insists, "practically institutionalized discrimination against the Negro."

Nobody can escape the railroads' boasts, paid for out of their swollen war profits, the union leader declares, about the swell job they are doing in spite of the strain put on their facilities by war work. "The war work they are doing would be much greater" if they used qualified manpower without discrimination, he said.

5 Men Awarded for Services on 'Lexington'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP).—The Navy announced today that five enlisted men received the Navy and Marine Corps medal or service aboard the Lexington in the battle off the Coral Sea. They included Elvin B. Bell, mess attendant 3C, Jamaica, N. Y.

Army to Take 10 Out of Each 14

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP).—War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt said today that "10 out of every 14 able-bodied men" aged 18 through 37 will be combatants in the armed forces by the end of 1943.

The Selective Service bureau simultaneously announced that beginning April 1 it will abolish dependency deferments for all men—including married men with or without children—now engaged in a wide range of non-essential activities.

The drastic order was the first positive move to initiate the long-threatened draft of fathers. After April 1, they with all others will be non-deferrable if they are in any one of 29 occupations, 19 industries, eight wholesales and retail trades and nine service activities rated non-essential by the bureau.

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Allied Labor Unity Would Speed Victory, Says Thomas

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FLINT, Feb. 2.—R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO's biggest international, has just issued a powerful appeal for international labor conference, for joining the trade unions of the United States with labor in other countries of the United Nations.

He addressed a banquet at which George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers, hailed Casablanca as the answer to advocates of a negotiated peace.



R. J. THOMAS

Both CIO and AFL would demand full participation by their leaders in such a meeting if it were held, the UAW head declared.

"We must unify the laboring people of the world to rally for victory and to strengthen the unity of the United Nations," Mr. Thomas said.

"I am quite sure that the representatives of the Soviet Union, of China and the other nations can sit down with us and make invaluable contributions just as we can help them."

CITRINE HERE
Mr. Thomas's references to allied labor unity were made just as delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, led by Sir Walter Citrine, prepared for an Anglo-American meeting with AFL representatives in Washington. Many labor leaders seek to have this movement broadened to include the CIO and other unions in this country and Soviet and other Allied labor groups abroad.

The union leader spoke critically of American policies in North Africa, deploring the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton and dealings with Vichy men which, he said, undermine the morale of our Allies.

"Labor must make its voice heard and do everything to attain the unity of the Allies and international labor," he said.

Addes brought the conference a message of rejoicing over the unconditional surrender tone of the Casablanca conference.

"Organized labor was glad to hear of the Casablanca meeting for it gave us added inspiration and assured the American people and the United Nations that there will be no negotiated peace," he said.

Only the total destruction of the military force of the fascists will bring victory and peace, he asserted.

Three hundred and fifty labor leaders attended the dinner at which Commander Burdell of the U. S. Navy and Lieutenant Ed Butler of the U. S. Army were also speakers.

WLB Grants Wage Rise to War Workers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Twenty-five hundred employees of the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Company at Bayway, N. J., and Fort Wayne, Ind., plan to get raises in pay under a unanimous decision just handed down by the War Labor Board.

They get a lump sum covering double time pay for all work on holidays and Sundays from May 5 to Oct. 1, 1942, when the President's Executive Order on overtime changed the conditions under which premiums of this kind are given.

That will amount to thousands of dollars.

UNION WINS
A contract which the company had with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, called for double time for holiday and Sunday work but Phelps Dodge paid only time and a half. Under the WLB decision, the union wins the difference in pay.

The second union victory was a supplemental order from the WLB stipulating that bonuses paid to night workers must be included in the hourly rate when overtime is computed. This raises pay for night workers.

To avoid overtime payments, Phelps-Dodge had initiated a swing shift under which workers put in five days work and had one day off.

As a result, management contended it had no overtime obligation since there was no sixth and seventh consecutive day of employment.

Under an agreement reached by union and company after conferences with representatives of the WLB a swing shift of seven days work followed by one day off was agreed upon, according to James McLeish, a national vice president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. On this basis, time and a half would be paid for the sixth and doubletime for the seventh day.

He cautioned local boards to consider all cases with "common sense" and gave the following grounds as reasonable excuses for temporary idleness or continued employment in non-deferrable work:

Sickness of the registrant or his immediate family; physical disabilities; reasonable vacations and "compelling circumstances" that would create undue hardship to the registrant or his dependents if a change in employment were made.

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Unionists Flay Ban on FEPC

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2.—Members of the Smith and Wagon Industrial union local 289, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, registered a strong protest against the ban on proposed Fair Employment Practice Committee hearings, in a telegram addressed to the committee today.

The telegram, signed by Jack Haraty, president of the union, declared that "Local 289, UERMWA, representing 1,500 Smith and Wagon organized workers, protests any ban on proposed hearings to investigate discrimination against persons because of race, creed, or color by the railroads."

"If our fight for a free world is to have any reality we must begin now to end discrimination against any segment of our population. We urge that such hearings be permitted to continue."

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Women Unionists Meet Here

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was scheduled to be the main speaker last night at New York labor's conference on "Women in War," held in Essex House, Central Park South.

The meeting, attended by AFL and CIO unionists, and by women's auxiliary members from AFL, CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods, represented the broadest united labor more the city has ever seen.

Mrs. Roosevelt reported on the experiences of British women in the war, as she was able to observe them in her recent trip to England.

Other scheduled speakers included Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, vice-chairman of the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, and Ruth Young, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO. Miss Young presented a program of action to insure women's greater participation in the war effort.

Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly, vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor, AFL, presided.

TAKE UP WAR ISSUES
Last night's conference, which took up general problems of women in the war emergency, will be followed by a series of institutes in which specific, detailed problems will be discussed.

The meeting was sponsored by the CIO-AFL Women's Committee on Civilian Defense, the first joint trade union body in New York City. This committee includes Mrs. Donnelly, chairman for the AFL; Mrs. Rebecca Bearman, chairman for the CIO; Mrs. Leon H. Rouse, secretary; Rose Schneiderman and Helen Blanchard of the Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Julia Henry, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Council, AFL; Mrs. Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; Ruth Young, United Electrical Workers, CIO; Gretel Spiro, International Fur and Leather Workers, CIO; Evelyn Adler, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO; Beatrice Abramson, Greater New York Auxiliary Council.

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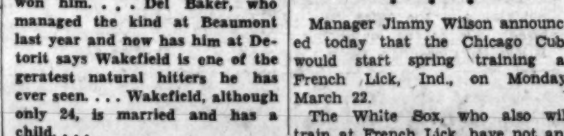
Albany Resolution Says Ban Violates Expressed Intention of New York State

An Inspiration to Action

URGE THAT THEY SIGN NEGRO PLAYERS IMMEDIATELY.

SEND-OFF to Jay Annyon, Administrative Secretary, Communist Party N. J. Leaving for the Army, Sat. Feb. 6th, 8 P.M. Continental Auditorium, 983 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Ausp.: State Committee, C.P.

Read the Daily Worker
for complete hockey and
basketball coverage. Press
box interviews, color and
inside dope.



Delegates also voted to ask Congressmen to refuse new appropriations to the Dies Committee and to give their support to anti-poll tax legislation.

Outside of these slight fistic irregularities, the picture is swell entertainment and moves fast.

Despite that "big bad man" Errol Flynn . . . sssss—boooooo.

16TH, 33 W. Studio style, singles, co
heat. \$3-34. Subway block.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

MIMEOGRAPH Machine (A. B. Dic
make), in perfect condition, just ov
hauled by maker; hand operated, \$36.0

make), in perfect condition, just overhauled by maker; hand operated. \$30.00

CHANGE THE WORLD

Megalomaniac Nazis Pay High
For Self-Delusions About
Power of the Soviet Union
By MIKE GOLD

Often, among politicians, gangsters, soubrettes and other eminent persons, one finds strange cases of professional megalomania.

These "great ones" get to believe the customary bunk woven around them by press agents. They pose and strut like the heroes they are supposed to be, little frogs puffing hard to blow themselves up into oaks.

But such pretensions must always explode with a dismal bang. The Nazis are now beginning to pay the full price of their own megalomaniac notions of superiority to the Soviet Union.

Every Nazi once believed as a routine article of faith that the Soviet Union was an effete, incompetent and disunited horde of primitives. The same propaganda was made in America by Eugene Lyons, Dirty Willie Hearst, Mad Dog Pegler, Isaac Don Levine and similar Nasified riff-raff of our newspaper underworld.

It fooled a lot of gullible folk and ignorant innocents. Yes, the trained liars for the Anti-Komintern League flourished in all the lands that Hitler planned to occupy. But in Germany itself, among German politicians and army strategists, the great lie penetrated just as deeply. The Nazis fooled themselves as thoroughly as the people of other lands.

Such lack of realism is dangerous. With the Nazis, it colored all their military strategy. They staked every military card on a blitzkrieg against the Soviet Union. They actually believed that Russia was only another Poland or another France.

In Berlin the following witticism was said to be making the rounds in 1941:

"General Field Marshal Kietel is now writing a book, to be called 'Five Years of Blitzkrieg'."

Today the "lightning" war has changed direction. Battered and bewildered, it is the Nazis who are being blitzed out of the vast Soviet steppes and mountains back to where they came from, deep in the bottomless pits of hell.

Yes, the Germans are paying dearly for their recently acquired knowledge about Soviet brains, Soviet resources, Soviet armed might. The bitter wisdom is summarized in a mournful, melodious song, "The Ballad of the German Soldier's Bride," which often gets the ears of those Germans who listen to BBC broadcasts behind locked doors and curtained windows.

The ballad was written by the famous exiled playwright, Bert Brecht, and the music is by another victim of Hitlerism, the Poles, Mischa Spoliansky. Here is the English translation:

"And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Paris, the city of light?
From Paris he sent me a silken dress,
A dream caress of a silken dress,
From Paris the city of light."

"And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From the deep, deep Russian snows?
From Russia he sent me my widow's weeds,
From the funeral feast my widow's weeds,
From the deep, deep Russian snows."

And this joyous German wife, formerly so fat with the loot of conquest her tramping Michel sent home, who shall she now blame for her widowhood but the overconfident Nazis, including Der Fuehrer? As far back as 1854, the arrogant Pan-Germans, supported by the big industrialists and the junkers, had been forging plans for world conquest.

And in his memoirs, Bismarck relates that already during the Crimean War (1854) a group of East Elbe junkers under the leadership of Count Von Der Goltz agitated for a conquering march into Russia. They planned to annex the Baltic provinces, Poland, St. Petersburg and the Ukraine.

Hitler and the modern generals were carrying out the hereditary plan of the German ruling class. The ancient contempt of Slavdom was in their bones, plus the more modern insanity of supermanly Aryanism and Nazism.

Up to the last moments they could not believe that their Blitzkrieg was not a complete success. How often had Hitler announced that the war was practically finished. Only a few months ago he announced the fall of Stalingrad, where now 200,000 Nazi corpses cumber the suffering soil!

The Soviet general staff had a plan. It never underestimated the enemy. But it also took account of his weaknesses. Wrote General Melikov during the grave days of October 1941:

"Unquestionably, Hitler Germany had and still has powerful forces with powerful mechanized equipment. But even such forces are unequal to realizing the impossible aims the fascist leadership has set the German army."

The lesson for America in all this is to scourge and destroy, like the sinister enemy they are, all those professional anti-Sovieters who have led us to about Soviet military strength, and now continue to lie about Soviet political plans for a post-war world.

If we had not heeded the Lindberghs, we would have saved a military alliance sooner with the Soviets and perhaps saved the twenty million lives lost last year. How painful the cost until we attained the coalition against Hitler! Let us not fail to learn from the lessons!

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Treasury Hour Concert, WNYC, Orchestra and Soloist, WNYC, 8 P.M. . . Modern Ballets, WQXR, 5 P.M. . . Discussion of Pay-as-You-Go Income Tax, WJZ, 10:30 P.M. . . Harlem Amateur Night, WJZ, 11 P.M. . .

MORNING
10:15-WNYC-Volunteers for Victory
10:30-WJZ-News
10:45-WQXR-Live in the Hall
11:00-WNYC-News
11:15-WQXR-Other People's Business
11:30-WNYC-Vic and Sade
11:45-WQXR-Musical Comedy Memories
12:00-WNYC-News
12:15-WQXR-Against the Storm
12:30-WNYC-You and Your Health
12:45-WQXR-News
1:00-WNYC-News
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The Turkish Talks

THE conversations between Churchill and President Inonu of Turkey, following upon the Casablanca Conference, are undoubtedly connected with the military plans agreed upon between the Prime Minister and President Roosevelt.

The official communique issued on the Turkish parley indicates that Turkey is shifting from her neutral position and coming closer to the Allies.

The new phase of the war marked by the great Soviet offensives, the North African operations and the rising liberation front especially in the Balkans, is leading Turkey to revise her former policy. The smashing defeat inflicted upon Hitler by the Red Army at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus and the British victory in Libya have lessened the danger to Turkey and convinced her government and people of the certainty of defeat for the Axis. The shift in policy indicated by the Churchill-Inonu conversations, following so soon upon Iraq's declaration of war upon the Axis, will undoubtedly have a great influence upon all the Middle Eastern peoples.

The participation of military leaders in the conversations and the announcement that arrangements were made to assure further British and American military supplies, indicate that steps were taken to anticipate any move which Hitler might attempt to attack Turkey from the Balkans. Although the position of Germany has been considerably weakened and the relations with her Allies are disintegrating, the possibility of a desperate move by Hitler in the direction of Turkey is not to be dismissed. Unable to use the Bulgarian Army on the Eastern Front because of the deep pro-Soviet sentiments of the people, it is not unlikely that Hitler may attempt to use it to pressure Turkey. Recent reports of the disposition of Bulgarian troops in the direction of the Turkish border seem to confirm this.

Both President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin were kept fully informed of the Turkish conversations. Undoubtedly, the closer rapprochement between Britain and Turkey, between whom an alliance already exists, will help to further improve Soviet-Turkish relations.

The agreements reached between Britain and Turkey help him in Hitler on the continent and reduces his freedom of action. The new agreements ought to facilitate the military offensives against Hitler in Europe which were planned at Casablanca.

Delaney Again

IF ANYONE had any doubts about the responsibility of John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation, for the critical situation in connection with New York's transit workers, the report of Delaney's own impartial committee on grievances should settle it.

The report substantiates completely the charges of the War Labor Board, of Philip Murray, of a group of outstanding New York citizens headed by Professor Arthur MacMahon, and of the local trade union organi-

zations that Delaney's arrogant and dictatorial attitude is preventing any reasonable approach by the city to the very real problems of the transport workers. Even the Herald Tribune which editorially still clung to the false charge that the TWU was responsible for the stoppages, criticized the attitude of Delaney and called for a change on his part.

The report of the "impartial committee" is a telling answer to those who try to picture Michael J. Quill and the Transport Workers Union as "strike-fomenters and trouble-makers." The report is conclusive proof that it is Delaney who is responsible for these stoppages by his arrogant and provocative attitude toward the workers. The fact is that the TWU officials convinced the men to return to work. In this connection the decision of the Board of Transportation not to dock the workers for the time lost in the stoppages is a welcome sign. It is to be hoped that it is the beginning of a new attitude.

Labor is getting behind the transit workers with everything it's got. It recognizes that only overwhelming public opinion can force a change in Delaney's attitude, and only such a change can prevent the present crisis from developing into a disastrous breakdown of our transit system. The Madison Square Garden meeting arranged by the TWU for next Tuesday will be an expression of that public opinion. It must have the full support of the citizens of New York.

Hearst's Worries

WORRIED over the growing troubles of Hitler, the Hearst press spits out of the corner of its mouth and wants to know: "Why the rapidly multiplying meetings of aid-to-Russia organizations?"

And in the U. S. Senate, notorious America Firsters like Wheeler and Nye echo this cry and threaten to "investigate" lend-lease shipments—that is, they intend to delay or cripple such shipments with anti-Soviet rumors and incitements.

The Hearst attack and the Wheeler-Nye threats are part of the same thing—the desperate fears of the pro-fascists in America that we and our Soviet ally are moving closer together for collaboration against the Nazis.

Hearst growls at American friends of the Soviet Union because he knows that the more America learns to appreciate our Soviet ally the gloomier grows the future of the friends of Hitler in America.

The anti-Soviet sniping at our lend-lease and relief shipments to the Soviet Union comes from Hitler's Fifth Column and its servants. This scurrilous activity against aid to the Red Army must be stopped by the protest of patriotic Americans.

The best answer to these friends of Hitler in America is to rush more weapons to the Red Army which uses them to kill Nazis. And it is only a Hearst who could begrudge the medicines and supplies Americans are sending to the people who defended Stalingrad.

The POLITICAL SCENE

Mr. James of the 'Times'

By Milton Howard

IN the United States, Hitler's immediate propaganda problem is to cast doubts upon the Casablanca conference and the central content of its decisions.

Hitler has correctly estimated Casablanca as the unfolding of military events started by the smashing Soviet counter-drive. He knows that Casablanca spells the opening of the second front against him in Europe.

How can he best stop this new peril to his power? As usual, Hitler returns to his old trusty weapon—red-baiting and Soviet-baiting.

The Casablanca conference decision to attack Hitler was swiftly followed by attacks upon the Soviet Union in the writings of Pegler, Sokolsky, Hearst, and others of that type who invariably produce opinions tending to delay any military assault upon Nazi Germany by the United Nations.

It was the Chicago Tribune which seized on the circumstance of Stalin's absence from the Casablanca conference for renewed attacks upon our Soviet ally. These took the following forms:

Stalin didn't come because he "fights a lone war" and doesn't fight global war.

The Soviet Union was not at Casablanca because it doesn't want to "rouse Japan" and is therefore unwilling to confer about help to China.

In addition, Stalin wants to grab all of Europe; Stalin wants to make a separate peace, etc., etc.

The Soviet Union, it seems, can never please these people. If it pleads with the rest of the world for collective action against fascism, it is accused of dragging other people into war. If it smashes Hitler's armies, it is accused of trying to grab Europe; on the other hand, if it declares it is defending its homeland it is accused of not trying to grab Europe. (They "warn" the Soviet Union will "stop at its borders.")

One day, it is accused of trying to spread Communism in China; the next day it is charged with having no interest in China.

The hallmark of the anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States is the Berlin hallmark—that is, utter unreason, illogical and self-contradictory indelicacies which cancel each other.

It is bad enough that the Chicago Tribune and the defeatist gang spreads this stuff immediately after Casablanca.

But why does the New York Times, a win-the-war paper, help to

spread this propaganda by persistent anti-Soviet insinuations?

Why does one of its editors, Mr. Edwin L. James, after the Casablanca decision, spread the disruptive insinuation about air bases in Siberia?

Why does he write critically that "Just as the Russians were for a second front against Germany because it would put her at a disadvantage just so Russia did not want a second front for herself. There is as yet no indication that Stalin desires a war with Japan at this stage." It is the policy of the New York Times, after Casablanca, to weaken the Soviet drive against the Nazis in Europe by urging a diversion against the Soviet Union in the Far East?

Is it the policy of the New York Times to echo the "hit Japan first" line of the defeatist press, a view palpably aimed at obstructing the Casablanca decision to invade Europe?

Does it require much analysis to prove that the Soviet concentration on defeating Hitler is also in accord with the Roosevelt-Churchill decision at Casablanca, and that this decision is rooted in the defense of the national and joint interests of Britain, America, and the Soviet Union? Is Mr. James sure at the Soviet Union's victory over Hitler?

Why does Mr. James imply that the Casablanca conference somehow resulted in decisions of an anti-Soviet character or decisions contrary to the Soviet Union's policies? The Times' own news columns belie this view.

After many warnings in the Times on "Communism in China," it is very strange to hear Mr. James opine reproachfully that "there is some logic in speculating that the interest of Washington and London in China (is) not shared in Moscow."

This implies that China is content with the help she is getting from Britain and America, but is being "betrayed" to Japan by the Soviet Union. The first assertion is false in fact, as the world knows, and the second is an unscrupulous innuendo which can only have the effect of strengthening the pro-Japanese forces in China who can cry that China is being "abandoned" in Washington and "betrayed" in Moscow. Mr. James' views on the matter will not arouse any anger in Tokyo, we may be sure.

The insinuation that the Soviet Union is not waging global war because it is smashing the Nazi armies is absurd on the face of it,

since the established task of global strategy—agreed upon at Casablanca—is to defeat Nazi Germany first. Mr. James must realize that it is only by a proper appreciation of true global strategy that one learns to appreciate that the Soviet victories on the eastern front are also mighty contributions to the liberation war of China as well as to the safety of Britain and the United States. Mr. James' assumption that victories against Hitler are at the expense of China is one that could only issue from reactionary malice or from a very immature understanding of the joint interests of all the United Nations in smashing Hitler.

IT CERTAINLY doesn't help to thwart Hitler's propaganda in the United States when the New York Times editorially repeats the nonsense that "from a world-wide standpoint, Hitlerism represents the drift toward totalitarian government first exemplified in the Soviet government." If this were so, the fate of the United States would be dark indeed for there would have been no Red Army to stand between Hitler's mechanized conquering legions and the United States.

It is a curious thing. Hitler roars for help by shouting that he is saving the world from the "Soviet menace." The Times recognizes the grotesque, deceitful nature of this Nazi stratagem; but the only reply the Times can make to Hitler is that Hitler and the Hitler-smashing Soviets are the same! If this is true, then America could ally itself just as easily with Hitler against the Soviet Union as with the Soviet Union against Hitler—which just flouts every historic reality of the past two decades and dangerously revives the nostalgia for more Munichism.

A Hamlet-like duality pervades the New York Times editorial views on Casablanca and the Soviet Union. Its realistic and patriotic side has no difficulty in seeing that Hitler's effort to split the United Nations with Soviet-baiting is perilous to America; its tenacious prejudices however persist in keeping alive the very Soviet-baiting on which Hitler counts for dividing America and balking its collaboration with its allies.

The Times could rebuff Hitler's propaganda more effectively if it were not so reluctant to discard some of the anti-Soviet notions it persists in sharing with him from bygone days.

New Forms of Nazi Demagogy

By William Z. Foster

Nazi Germany, more and more forced onto the defensive by the pressure of the United Nations; that is, primarily by the slashing offensive of the Red Army, has been compelled to reshape its ideological warfare. The revamped Nazi demagogy, as expounded in the recent speeches and statements of Hitler, Goering, and Goebbels, has two major sides. The domestic side consists of dire warnings to the German people that national destruction awaits them should the Axis lose the war. It is designed to frighten the German masses and drive them closer under Hitler's domination, to steel them for greater sacrifices and an all-out fight to the death against the United Nations. The international side of the new Nazi demagogy consists of a violent re-stress upon the red scare, with Germany playing the heroic role of Horatius at the bridge defending Europe from the Bolsheviks. Here the purpose is to scare reactionary elements in England and the United States, to weaken the bonds of the United Nations war coalition, to soften up its offensive spirit, and if possible, to secure a negotiated peace that would save the Nazi regime and give Hitler the victory.

It would be a great error to dismiss lightly this reshaped ideological warfare of the Nazis. As for its domestic phase, there can be no doubt that the Nazis' warnings of the enslavement and dismemberment of Germany in case of defeat are falling upon receptive ears. Realizing the frightful crimes committed by the Nazi troops and their own heavy responsibility for Hitler, it is easy for Germans to conclude that the victimized peoples will exact terrible reprisals if they but secure an opportunity. It may be added that the Nazi leaders are being helped in this terrorization of the German people by those well-meaning but politically stupid newsmen and radio commentators in the United States and England, who are so busily planning how they intend to split up and denationalize a defeated Germany. No argument is needed to show that the more the Hitlers and Goebbels can convince the German people that their only hope for survival is by sticking with the Nazis and fighting the war through to the end, the harder becomes the task



William Z. Foster

of the United Nations to smash Nazi Germany and the Axis as a whole.

The international aspect of the Nazi war demagogy is no less dangerous. In Great Britain and the United States there are obviously large numbers of powerfully situated reactionaries, erstwhile supporters of appeasement, who are only too prone to fall victims to Hitler's siren song of the "Red menace." Especially now, since these people know that Hitler has been weakened badly in the USSR and they have about recovered from their fright at the earlier conquests by the "invincible" Nazi legions. Have we not in our own country a Hearst, frantic at the prospect of a Hitler defeat, calling openly for a negotiated peace with the Nazis? And a slippery Norman Thomas, insidiously portraying the USSR as the danger to our country and to world civilization? And plenty of similar elements in Congress and outside, who will swallow Hitler's red-baiting and be eager to work out a fatal peace with the Nazi barbarians?

It is obviously necessary, therefore, for our side to sharpen up its ideological warfare, particularly with regard to combating the newer phases of Nazi propaganda. This is essential not only to weaken the enemy's morale, but also to stiffen our own. To these ends a more widespread propagation of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms is very much in order. The "Unconditional Surrender" slogan of the Casablanca conference can be made a powerful propaganda weapon for us, as it at once helps to unify the fight of the United Nations, to demoralize the enemy, and to button-up the lips of our home-grown friends of a Hitlerian peace. Especially vital in our ideological warfare, too, is to drive a wedge between the Nazis and great masses of the German people, by convincing the latter that their only hope for the future is by riding Germany of the fascist monster and coming to a democratic settlement with the rest of the world. Hitler, remembering the effects of Wilson's 14-points in the last war, is in deadly fear of this type of propaganda. The statements of Stalin, more than those of any other United Nations leader, present the basic lines along which the maximum anti-Hitler force within Germany can be developed.

But words, however clever we may formulate them, are not enough. Deeds are far more important in defeating Nazi propaganda. Consequently our ideological offensive

must be accompanied by a correctly based political offensive. Behind our own lines we must put into practice the principles for which we are fighting against the Axis. In this respect Great Britain and the United States are making a poor showing. The former, for example, by refusing national independence to India, dealt a serious blow to United Nations standing throughout the colonial world and made much more difficult the defeat of the Axis, especially Japan. And in North Africa the American Government, by tolerating, if not actually supporting in power many traitorous Vichyites, has lowered our prestige among the peoples of Nazi-conquered Europe, handicapped their underground movements of revolt, and caused much confusion in the ranks of the United Nations. The State Department's dealings, too, with the "neutral" fascist enemies, Franco Spain and Mannerheim Finland, are such as to constitute a danger to everything this war is being fought for by the peoples of the United Nations.

But the most fundamental thing to do in order to defeat the Nazis' demagogy, is to smash militarily the Nazi war machine of which Hitler's demagogy is the oral expression. Good ideological and political warfare, yes; but all would be in vain without effective military warfare. Everything must be directed towards decisive military victory. Battles won are now the best of all propaganda. The Red Army, by its powerful campaigns, has not only half-wrecked the German army, but at the same time it has completely defeated the Nazi demagogic boasts of invincibility and world conquest that were until recently the center of the Hitlerian demagogy. This signifies that the most basic answer of the United States and Great Britain to Nazi Germany's new demagogy is to throw their entire armed force against Hitler's. A big second front drive by the United States and Great Britain on the European Continent, coordinated with the drive of the Red Army from the East, would soon shatter Hitler's army and his demagogy with it.

The new propaganda offensive by the Nazis, which is in conformity with their increasingly defensive military strategy, obviously demands from us a vast improvement and intensification of our ideological offensive. It makes even more necessary a corresponding clarification and amplification of our political offensive and our military offensive. In short, if stepping up of our national war effort all along the line is necessary,

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

The following discussion of the industrial outlook for 1943 and other aspects of the war economy is taken from the February issue of *Economic Notes*, monthly service of the Labor Research Association. Special reports by LRA on economic developments in relation to the war appear in this column of the *Daily Worker* every Wednesday—Ed.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 1943

Nearly two-thirds of this year's total industrial production will go for war purposes. But the volume of output in various industries will not continue the general upward trend that prevailed in 1942. Certain industries will show a sharp rise; others only a little; while still others will decline.

Moreover, the output of some consumer goods industries will be no indication of the amount of such goods actually available for civilian use. For example, the textiles available for non-military consumption will be less than in 1942.

Also, the output of food products will increase, but civilian consumption of these items will be somewhat reduced. Petroleum products will be maintained at a high level, but due to transport difficulties and the obviously increasing needs of the military, gasoline production for civilian use will show a sharp decline.

Other consumer-goods industries, such as furniture and shoes, will be curtailed further. And automobiles, refrigerators, radios and many household appliances, which were still turned out, though on a reduced scale, during the first months of last year, will play no part in civilian consumption in 1943.

WAR PRODUCTION WILL DOMINATE

The biggest increase in production will naturally be in the output of munitions—planes, tanks, guns, field equipment, small arms and ammunition—which will probably double the record of last year. There will also be a considerable increase in machinery output, but only a small one in steel, because of the refusal of the steel corporations to add sufficiently to their plant for fear of post-war "over-capacity." And the military will get all but 1,700,000 tons of 1943 steel output, civilians next to nothing.

As new war plant building comes to an end, the greatest decline in production among the major industries will probably be in the field of construction. The drop here may be as much as one-third below the line of 1942. And output of non-ferrous metals and minerals, as a whole, may register only a small increase over last year.

PROBABLE TRENDS IN 1943

Here are the probable changes in leading branches of production in 1943. The percentage changes are estimated on the basis of a comparison of the average indexes for 1942 and estimated averages for 1943. (All percentages represent increases, unless otherwise indicated.)

Industrial production	14% to 16%
Durable manufactures	24% to 35%
Non-durable manufactures	3% to 6%
Minerals	1% to 4%
Steel	3% to 6%
Machinery	15% to 20%
Construction contracts	28% to 33%
Munitions as a whole	90% to 100%
Shipping	100%
Chemicals	20%
Textiles	1%
Lumber and products	5%
Manufactured food products	3%
Oil refining	1%
Coal mined	4%
Airplanes	100%
↓ decrease	
↑ increase	

We may include, also, in the list of 1943 predictions some other important items in the wartime economy; four are increases, two are decreases:

National income	13% to 20%
Wholesale prices	5% to 10%
Retail sales	10% to 15%
Cost of living	6% to 12%
Non-agricultural employment	3% to 5%
Consumer goods and services	10% to 15%
↓ decrease	
↑ increase	

The relatively small rise in over-all non-agricultural employment will be due to the cut in jobs in construction industries and trade, offsetting most of the increased employment in manufacturing plants engaged in arms production.

The rise in cost of living this year may exceed the 6 per cent to 12 per cent above indicated. The extent of the rise will depend in large part on how well the labor, consumer and progressive forces are able to organize effective opposition to the price-boosting schemes of the reactionary blocs of monopolists and big-farm interests in Congress.

All of the above forecasts are obviously subject to a wide margin of error and depend in large part on the military trend continuing to swing in favor of the United Nations. They are based upon the present budget estimates and the programs outlined by the War Production Board and the U. S. Department of Commerce.

CONFLICTING PRODUCTION NEEDS

One of the most critical problems facing the nation today is the transport of arms and supplies to our Allies and to our fighting forces abroad. Submarine sinkings have been increasingly serious during the last two or three months. Combating this menace is one of the most serious jobs confronting the United Nations this year. The lag in the output of escort vessels is now considered one of the worst bottlenecks in the whole war shipping program. And this in turn seems to result from the conflicting demands for certain types of machinery and parts demanded by the synthetic rubber plant and aviation gasoline plant construction programs.

URGENCY OF CENTRAL PRODUCTION PLAN

Although the War Production Board has recently announced far-reaching plans to "rationalize" certain parts industries contributing to these bottlenecks, the need for over-all central planning becomes more apparent every day. The civilian direction of an Office of War Mobilization, as provided for in the Tolson-Pepper bill in Congress, is indispensable to carrying out the offensive plans made at the Casablanca conference.

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